

Second Five-Year Review Report

for
Coshocton City Landfill
City of Coshocton
Coshocton County, Ohio

January, 2004

PREPARED BY:

U. S. EPA - REGION 5

Approved by:

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Richard C. Karl".

Richard C. Karl
Acting Director, Superfund Division

1-15-04

Date

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List of Acronyms

ARAR	Applicable or Relevant and Appropriate Requirement
CD	Consent Decree
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act
EPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
FSR	Final Site Remedy
HRL	Health Risk Limit
GCL	Geosynthetic Clay Liner
GWOU	Groundwater Operable Unit
MCL	Maximum Contaminate Limit
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination
NPL	National Priority List
NOC	Notice of Compliance
O & M	Operation and Maintenance
PAH	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbon
PCB	Polychlorinated Biphenyl
PCOR	Preliminary Close Out Report
PRP	Potentially Responsible Party
PSFD	Pilot Scale Field Demonstration
RA	Remedial Action
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act

RD	Remedial Design
RAO	Remedial Action Objective
RI/FS	Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study
ROD	Record of Decision
RPM	Remedial Project Manager
SCOU	Source Control Operable Unite
VOC	Volatile Organic Compounds

Executive Summary

The remedy for the Coshocton City Landfill Site, Coshocton, Ohio included covering the landfill with a low permeability cap and undertaking other actions required by State sanitary landfill closure requirements. The major components of the selected remedy were:

- Complete site fencing and posting
- The recordation of notice in the chain of title regarding uses to which the property has been put, and any restrictions on its future use, referred to herein as “deed restrictions”
- Site grading to promote precipitation runoff and reduce infiltration
- Site capping which meets State solid waste landfill requirements and which minimizes leachate generation and prevents direct contact with contaminated materials
- Top cover of topsoil and revegetation
- Site monitoring including groundwater monitoring, surface water monitoring and landfill gas monitoring to determine the effectiveness of above measures and to provide early alert as to the need for other actions

The Site achieved construction completion with the signing of the Preliminary Close Out Report on September 25, 1995. The trigger for this five-year review was the actual completion of the first five-year review on January 21, 1999.

The assessment of this five-year review found that the remedy was constructed in accordance with the requirements of the Record of Decision (ROD), the remedy is functioning as designed, source control measures (a Site cap and a vegetative cover over the landfill) has achieved its design criteria by significantly reducing both the production of leachate and toxicity of the compounds released from the landfill, and since the cover was constructed, there has been a reduction in the contaminant concentrations in the groundwater.

Five-Year Review Summary Form

SITE IDENTIFICATION

Site name (from WasteLAN): Coshocton City Landfill

EPA ID (from WasteLAN): OHD980509830

Region: 5

State: OH

City/County: Coshocton County

SITE STATUS

NPL status: Final ☒ Deleted Other (specify) _____

Remediation status (choose all that apply): ☐ Under Construction ☐ Operating ☒ Complete

Multiple OUs?* YES ☒ NO

Construction completion date: 09 / 25/1995

Has site been put into reuse? ☐ YES ☒ NO

REVIEW STATUS

Lead agency: ☒ EPA ☐ State ☐ Tribe ☐ Other Federal Agency _____

Author name: Gladys Beard

Author title: NPL State Deletion Process Manager

Author affiliation: U. S. EPA, Region 5

Review period:** 01 /01 /2003 to 12 /31 / 2003

Date(s) of site inspection: 10 /30 /2003

Type of review:

☒ Post-SARA ☐ Pre-SARA ☐ NPL-Removal only
☐ Non-NPL Remedial Action Site ☐ NPL State/Tribe-lead
☐ Regional Discretion

Review number: ☐ 1 (first) ☒ (second) ☐ 3 (third) ☐ Other (specify) _____

Triggering action:

☐ Actual RA Onsite Construction at OU # _____

☐ Actual RA Start at OU# _____

☐ Construction Completion

☒ Previous Five-Year Review Report

☐ Other (specify) _____

Triggering action date (from WasteLAN): 1/21 /1999

Due date (five years after triggering action date): 01 /21 /2004

* ["OU" refers to operable unit.]

** [Review period should correspond to the actual start and end dates of the Five-Year Review in WasteLAN.]

FIVE-YEAR REVIEW SUMMARY FORM, cont'd

Issues:

Continue with routine site maintenance including annual mowing of the vegetative cover and site inspections of the integrity of the cover. Continue with groundwater and surface water monitoring sampling program.

Recommendation and Follow-up Actions:

The remedy continues to function as designed. There are no indications of a need to alter the remedy based on currently available information. Continued implementation of the approved O & M Plan, except change the following items in the plan:

- Reduce surveying from twice a year to once a year.
- Reduce mowing from twice a year to once a year.
- Sample for SVOCs and PCBs once every 5 years instead of every year. SVOCs and PCBs would be included in the 5-year comprehensive sampling activities. SVOCs and PCBs have not been detected in any monitoring to date.
- Change the sampling method for PCBs from Method 8080, which is out-of-date, to Method 8082.
- Change the sampling method for metals from 6010B/AA-GF to SW-846 6020 ICP/MS, which is a more accurate and modern method.

Protectiveness Statement(s):

All immediate threats at the site have been addressed, and the remedy is protective in the short-term of human health and the environment.

Long-Term Protectiveness:

Long-term protectiveness at the Coshocton City Landfill Superfund site (the Site) will be achieved by continuing the long-term monitoring of the ground water system. Long-term groundwater monitoring has demonstrated that the concentrations of the chemicals of concern have declined. Long-term trends show significant and adequate improvements in ground water quality.

Other Comments:

None.

**Coshocton City Landfill
Coschocton, Ohio
Second Five-Year Review Report**

I. Introduction

The purpose of the five-year review is to determine whether the remedy at a site is protective of human health and the environment. The methods, findings, and conclusions of reviews are documented in Five-Year Review reports. In addition, Five-Year Review reports identify issues found during the review, if any, and identify recommendations to address them.

The Agency is preparing this Five-Year Review report pursuant to CERCLA §121 and the National Contingency Plan (NCP). CERCLA §121 states:

If the President selects a remedial action that results in any hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants remaining at the site, the President shall review such remedial action no less often than each five years after the initiation of such remedial action to assure that human health and the environment are being protected by the remedial action being implemented. In addition, if upon such review it is the judgement of the President that action is appropriate at such site in accordance with section [104] or [106], the President shall take or require such action. The President shall report to the Congress a list of facilities for which such review is required, the results of all such reviews, and any actions taken as a result of such reviews.

The Agency interpreted this requirement further in the NCP; 40 CFR §300.430(f)(4)(ii) states:

If a remedial action is selected that results in hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants remaining at the site above levels that allow for unlimited use and unrestricted exposure, the lead agency shall review such action no less often than every five years after the initiation of the selected remedial action.

The Ohio Environmental Protection Agency (OEPA) and the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Region 5, conducted the five-year review of the remedy implemented at the Site. This review was conducted by the Project Managers for the entire site from January 2003 through December 2003. This report documents the results of the review.

This is the second five-year review for the Site. The triggering action for this five-year review is the completion of the first Five Year Review on January 21, 1999. The five-year review is required due to the fact that hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants remain at the site above levels that allow for unlimited use and unrestricted exposure.

II. Site Chronology

Table 1: Chronology of Site Events

Event	Date
Removal Assessment	8/14/92
Proposal to the NPL	12/30/82
NPL listing	9/08/83
PRP Search	9/30/84
RI/FS complete	6/17/88
ROD signature	6/17/88
Consent Decree	7/22/91
Consent Decree	1/04/95
Remedial design start	2/23/90
Remedial design complete	12/03/93
Actual remedial action complete	9/18/95
Unilateral Admin Order	3/30/84
Preliminary Close Out Report	9/25/95
Deletion from NPL	10/07/98
Previous five-year review	1/21/99

III. Background

Physical Characteristics

Coshocton County is on the western edge of the Appalachian Plateau. The area is characterized by considerable topographic relief with small streams situated between steep hills. The topography is steeply rolling; level land available for tillage is primarily in the river valley bottom lands.

Active, abandoned, and reclaimed coal strip mines are scattered throughout the region. Coshocton Landfill is built on abandoned, strip-mined land. Until early 1986, an active coal strip mine was operating to the immediate east of the site. Much of the land to the south and to the west of the site has been mined and reclaimed.

The uplands area around the landfill is sparsely populated. Homes are generally associated with small farms. Drinking water in the area is supplied by individual private wells. The steep topography in the immediate vicinity of the landfill limits the use of the surrounding land for agriculture. Most of the land is either woodlands or pasture land used for cattle grazing. Livestock have been observed using the two small intermittent creeks as a source of drinking water.

Land and Resource Use

The Coshocton Landfill is located on approximately 80 acres in the east half of Section 3, Franklin Township, Coshocton County, Ohio, 3.5 miles southeast of the City of Coshocton, Ohio.

The Coshocton Landfill is located between two small intermittent creeks that drain toward the southwest into the Muskingum River, 1.5 miles west of the site. Within a quarter mile of the site, topographic relief exceeds 200 feet, the elevation varies from about 800 to 1,000 feet.

History of Contamination

Portions of the landfill property were strip mined for further removal of the Middle Kittanning Coal from the mid-1950's until mid-1979. In July 1978, the City of Coshocton signed a coal lease with the Conotton Land Company, which subsequently relinquished the mineral rights to Cravat Coal Company. Cravat Coal Company has mined portions of the Coshocton Landfill property.

During strip mining, overburden and coal were removed to track the No. 6 coal seam into the hillside. The stripping operation removed material down to the base of the Middle Kittanning Coal seam that occurs across the site at approximately elevation 870 to 860 feet msl. Historical air photos show that the overburen or mine spoils were deposited behind the active mining operation, in areas where overburden and coal had already been removed. This was typical practice for strip mining in the area.

Mining probably ceased at the Coshocton site when the over-burden thickness rendered coal recovery uneconomical. When mining ceased, an exposed steep rock face known as the "high

wall” remained.

At the conclusion of mining operations, portions of the gap between the spoil bank and high wall filled with water from groundwater or surface water, creating what are known as “spoil ponds.” At least four spoil ponds existed along the abandoned high wall at the Coshocton Landfill site as of 1965. One of these spoil ponds remains and is located west of the site just outside the City of Coshocton property line. During active operation, the landfill accepted a variety of industries wastes, including hazardous substances from several local industries.

Initial Response

USEPA conducted a Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS) which was completed in 1988. The Coshocton Landfill was releasing contaminants to the environment. The major release mechanism was leachate migration to surface water. Results of samples taken from leachate, groundwater, surface water and sediment identified approximately 30 chemical constituents.

Basis for Taking Action

Contaminants

Hazardous substances that have been released at the Site in each media included:

Soil and Groundwater

Acetone	1,2-Dichloropropane	Fluoranthene
Benzene	cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	Florene
Dichlorobromomethane	trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	Hexachlorobenzene
Bromoform	Chlorodibromomethane	Xylene
Methyl Ethyl ketone	Ethylbenzene	1,2-Dichloroethylene
Carbon Disulfide	2-Hexanone	Acenaphthene
Carbon Tetrachloride	4-Methyl-2-Pentanone	Acenaphthylene
Chlorobenzene	Methylene Chloride	Anthracene
Chloroform	Styrene	Benzo (a) Anthracene
Chloromethane	1,1,2,2,-Tetrachloroethane	Benzo (a) Pyrene
1,1-Dichloroethane	Tetrachloroethene	Benzo (b) Fluoranthene
1,2-Dichloroethane	Toluene	Benzo (k) Fluoranthene
1,1-Dichloroethylene	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	Benzo (g,h,i) Perylene
trans-1,2-Dichloroethene	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	Bis (2-Chloroethoxy)-methana
Bis (2-Chloroethyl) Ether	Bis (-Chloroisopropyl)-Ether	
Trichloroethene	Vinyl Chloride	
Bis (2-ethylhexyl)-Phthalate	4-Bromophenyl Phenylether	
4-Chloro-3-Methylphenol	Carbazole	
4-Chloroaniline	Pyrene	
	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	

2-Chloronaphthalene	2,4,5-Trichlorophenol
2-Chlorophenol	2, 4,6-Trichlorophenol
4-Chlorophenylphenyl- Esther	
Chrysene	
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	
1,3 Dichlorobenzene	
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	
3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine	
2,4-Dichlorobenzidine	
Di-n-Butylphthalate	
Di-n-Octylphthalate	
Dibenzo (a,h) Anthracene	
Dibenzofuran	
Diethylphthalate	
2,4-Dimethylphenol	
Dimethylphthalate	
2,4-Dinitrophenol	
2,4-Dinitrotoluene	
2,6-Dinitrotoluene	
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	
Heachloroethane	
Indeneo (1,2,3-cd) pyrene	
Isophorone	
2-Methynaphthalene	
2-Methylphenol	
4-Methylphenol	
Naphthalene	
2-Nitroaniline	
3-Nitroaniline	
4-Nitroaniline	
Nitrobenzene	
2-Nitrophenol	
4-Nitrophenol	
N-Nitrosodi-n-Propylamine	
N-Nitroso-di-Phenylamin	
Pentachlorophenol	
Phenanthrene	
Phenol	

IV. Remedial Actions

Remedy Selection

The Record of Decision (ROD) was signed by U. S. EPA on June 17, 1988. The Record of Decision (ROD) called for the construction of a landfill cap; regrading; revegetation; and groundwater, surface water, and landfill gas monitoring. In addition, future land-use restrictions were to be placed on the property. The groundwater, surface water and landfill gas monitoring was to be used to determine the necessity of installing a leachate collection and treatment system, and a landfill gas collection and venting system. It was determined during the Remedial Design that it was not necessary to install a leachate collection system or a gas venting system. If a residence is documented to be within 1,000 feet of the landfill, then the ROD called for the preparation and submittal of an explosive gas monitoring plan to U.S. EPA and Ohio EPA (OEPA) within 90 days of the site inspection noting the presence of the residence. An explosive gas monitoring plan was not prepared because there weren't any residences within 1,000 feet of the landfill.

Remedy Implementation

Six potentially responsible parties signed a remedial design/remedial action (RD/RA) consent decree with U.S. EPA to implement the response activities determined to be necessary in the 1988 ROD. The RD/RA Consent Decree was entered by the Court on July 22, 1991 after a thirty-day public comment period, and after the filing of certain objections by Pretty Products, Inc, a potentially responsible party which did not sign the RD/RA consent decree. The RD/RA Settling Defendants consisted of the following parties: the City of Coshocton, Ohio; General Electric Company; Steel Ceilings Division of Airtex Corporation; Stone Container Corporation; Excello, Inc.; Edmont-Wilson, Inc., a/k/a Becton Dickinson and Company; Buckeye Fabric Finishers, Inc.; and Shaw-Barton, Inc. The Settling Defendants completed the response activities required by the RD/RA Consent Decree and the ROD with U.S. EPA and Ohio EPA oversight. Pretty Products, Inc. subsequently entered into a cost recovery settlement with U.S. EPA, for U.S. EPA's unreimbursed past and oversight costs.

Drummed liquid wastes were encountered in each of the four areas of the landfill during RA construction. A total of 29 drums were transported to a hazardous waste incinerator for disposal. Analytical reports from samples of the drums indicated the presence of PCBs as high as 71,000 ppm. Methylethyl ketone was also present in the drums containing liquid waste. A total of 48 drums containing dried plastic resins were also encountered during RA construction. These drums were placed in overpack drums and placed in an approved area under the cap at the site. On September 25, 1995 the Close Out Report was signed. The Report documented that the response actions were constructed consistent with the approved remedial design, and with the ROD.

System Operation/Operation and Maintenance

Groundwater monitoring occurring subsequent to the Close Out Report documented that contaminants were found below the clean-up levels. The selected remedy requires post-closure operation and maintenance activities to ensure continued effectiveness of the Remedial Action and a monitoring program to provide a warning of hazardous constituent releases to groundwater, surface water, or the discharges of leachate emanating from the landfill that represent an environmentally significant change in conditions from those previously observed and documented. Monitoring of landfill gas is not required at this time. As discussed earlier, an explosive gas monitoring plan must be developed, approved, and implemented if any residences are constructed within 1,000 feet of the landfill.

Table 2 - Annual System Operations/O.M. Costs

Dates		Total Cost
From	to	
2000	2001	\$20,900
2001	2002	\$21,500
2002	2003	\$33,500
2003	2004	\$21,500

V. Progress Since the Last five-year Review

The previous five-year review recommended to continue the implementation of the approved O & M Plan, including the monitoring of groundwater, surface water, and leachate. The O & M plan was followed over the past five years. Sampling for SVOCs and PCBs was conducted every year as stated in the O & M plan. Also, the Site was surveyed twice a year to meet the requirement in the O & M Plan.

VI. Five-year Review Process

Administrative Components

This five-year Review Report was written and completed by EPA and based on the technical review of the Site by members of the Ohio and EPA staff. This Five-Year Review Report was written by Gladys Beard of EPA.

From January 1, 2003 to December 31, 2003 the review team established the review schedule whose components included:

- Community Involvement;

- Document Review;
- Data Review;
- Site Inspection;
- Local Interviews; and
- Five-Year Review Report Development and Review.

Community Involvement

Notice was made to the public announcing the Five-Year Review Report and providing a summary of Five-Year Review findings, protectiveness of the remedy, and advising the community where a copy of the review report can be found. This Five-Year Review Report can be found in the Site's Information Repository.

Document Review

This five-year Review consisted of a review of relevant documents including O&M records, monitoring data, and the last Five-Year Review Report. All cleanup standards in the ROD were reviewed.

Data Review

Groundwater Monitoring

In 2001, 2002 and 2003, the monitoring wells sampled as part of the site's environmental monitoring included:

- MW-10 Well located east of the site to provide background quality
- MW-13 Well located directly north of the North fill Area to monitor downgradient water quality
- MWS-1 Well located directly north of the North fill Area to monitor downgradient water quality
- MW-20 Well located directly southwest of the South Fill Area to monitor downgradient water quality
- MW-24 Well located along the west-central property boundary to monitor downgradient water quality

The analytical results for the groundwater monitoring for 2001 are provided in Attachment 3, for 2002 in attachment C and 2003 in Section - B .

Surface Water Monitoring

In 2001, 2002 and 2003, surface waters sampled in accordance with the OMP included:

- SW-9 Background on North Creek before it enters the landfill property (collected from a point upstream of the fork to avoid sampling water that may be received a direct runoff contribution from State Route 83).
- SW-12 Downstream on North Creek as it flows near the western property corner.
- SW-16 West Creek as it flows offsite across the western property line(Note: there are no locations upstream of the landfill on West Creek, as it originates on the property)

The analytical results for the surface water monitoring for 2001 is provided Attachment 3, for 2002 in attachment C and 2003 in Section - B.

Arsenic, Barium, and Cadmium were detected at relatively low levels. However, they were found at levels less than the alert levels established for the monitoring program in the approved OMP. No other constituents were detected at or above the quantitations limits.

Site Inspection

A Site Inspection at the site was conducted on October 30, 2003, by EPA, the State of Ohio and PRP representatives. The purpose of the inspection was to assess the protectiveness of the remedy, evaluate conditions of the improved cover system and related structure to determine if post-closure activities are being conducted in accordance with the approved O & M plan. The following items were evaluated in accordance with required post-closure activities:

1. Site Security
 - The fence system (including locks and gate) was inspected for breaches and damage. No problems were noted.
 - Signs on the perimeter fence were all in place and in good condition.
 - All access gates and monitoring wells were secured by padlocks.
2. Erosion

An inspection of the cover system revealed no significant erosion problems. Some minor erosion areas in the north section of the site exist, but vegetation in this area is good and has kept excessive erosion in check.

3. Settlement/Subsidence
No excessive amount of physical settlement/subsidence was detected.
 4. Drainage Structures
 - Drainage ditches within and outside the landfill were found in good condition.
 - No sediment or rutting was noted and positive drainage over the landfill appeared complete.
 5. Site Vegetation
The entire area within the fence had been recently mowed. Some small spots of sparse vegetation in the South Fill Area were noted. These areas will be repaired/re-vegetated in the spring of 2004 according to the consultant.
 6. Gas Vents, Monitoring Wells, and Settling Markers
 - All gas vents were found intact and functional.
 - The monitoring wells appeared undamaged and in working condition.
 - The settlement markers were all in place and intact
- The landfill is in excellent condition and the remedy is continuing to function as designed.

Interviews

In processing this report U. S. EPA interviewed the Ohio and EPA staff to obtain information. None of Ohio or EPA staff was able to identify any concerns regarding the Site and there had not been any emergency responses at the Site.

VII. Technical Assessment

Question A: Is the remedy functioning as intended by the decision documents?

Yes, the review of documents, ARARS, risk assumptions, and the results of the site inspection indicates that the remedy is functioning as intended by the ROD. The stabilization and capping of the contaminated landfill have achieved the remedial objectives to minimize contaminants to groundwater and surface water and prevent direct contact with, or ingestion of, contaminants in soil and groundwater. The effective implementation of institutional controls has prevented exposure to, or ingestion of, contaminated groundwater.

Operation and maintenance (O & M.) of the cap and groundwater have been and continue to be effective. O & M annual costs are consistent with original estimates and there are no indications of any difficulties with the remedy.

No activities were observed that would have violated the institutional controls. The cap and the surrounding area were undisturbed, and no new uses of groundwater were observed. The fence around the Site is intact and in good repair.

Question B: Are the exposure assumptions, toxicity data cleanup levels and remedial action

objectives (rads) used at the time of the remedy selection still valid?

Changes in Exposure Pathways, Toxicity, and Other Contaminant Characteristics

Yes, the exposure assumptions used to develop the Human Health Risk Assessment included both current exposures (older child trespasser, adult trespasser) and potential future exposures (young and older future child resident, future adult resident and future adult worker). There have been no changes in the toxicity factors for the contaminants of concern that were used in the baseline risk assessment. These assumptions are considered to be conservative and reasonable in evaluating risk and developing risk-based cleanup levels. No change to these assumptions, or the cleanup levels developed from them is warranted. There has been no change to the standardized risk assessment methodology that could affect the protectiveness of the remedy. The remedy is progressing as expected and it is expected that all groundwater cleanup levels will be met within approximately the time frame stated in the ROD.

Question C: Has any other information come to light that could call into question the protectiveness of the remedy?

No ecological targets were identified during the baseline risk assessment and none were identified during the five-year review, and therefore monitoring of ecological targets is not necessary. All groundwater and surface water samples analyzed found no contamination of wetlands or surface water. No weather-related events have affected the protectiveness of the remedies. There is no other information that calls into question the protectiveness of the remedies. There have been no changes in the physical conditions of the site that would affect the protectiveness of the remedy.

Technical Assessment Summary

According to the data reviewed, the site inspection, and the interviews, the remedies are functioning as intended by the ROD. There are no changes in the physical conditions of the site that would affect the protectiveness of the remedy. There have been no changes in the toxicity factors for the contaminants of concern that were used in the baseline risk assessment, and there have been no changes to the standardized risk assessment methodology that could affect the protectiveness of the remedies. There is no other information that calls into question the protectiveness of the remedies.

VIII. Issues

Table 3: Issues

Issues	Affects current Protectiveness (Y/N)	Affects future Protectiveness (Y/N)
Change the sampling method for PCBs from Method 8080, which is out-of-date, to Method 8082	N	Y
Change the sampling method for metals from 6010B/AA-GF to SW-846 6020 ICP/MS, which is a more accurate and modern method	N	Y

IX. Recommendations and Follow-up Actions

Table 4: Recommendations and Follow-up Actions

Issue	Recommendations and Follow-up Actions	Party Responsible	Oversight Agency	Milestone Date	Affects Protectiveness (Y/N)	
					Current	Future
Reduce survey	Once a year	PRPs	OEPA	Continuous	N	Y
Reduce mowing	Once a year	PRPs	OEPA	Yearly	N	Y
change PCB from Method 8080 to Method 8082	Change the Method in 2004	PRPs	OEPA	Continuous	N	Y

Issue	Recommendations and Follow-up Actions	Party Responsible	Oversight Agency	Milestone Date	Affects Protectiveness (Y/N)	
					Current	Future
change method to sample Metals	change to to SW-846 6020 ICP/Ms	PRPs	OEPA	Continuous	N	Y

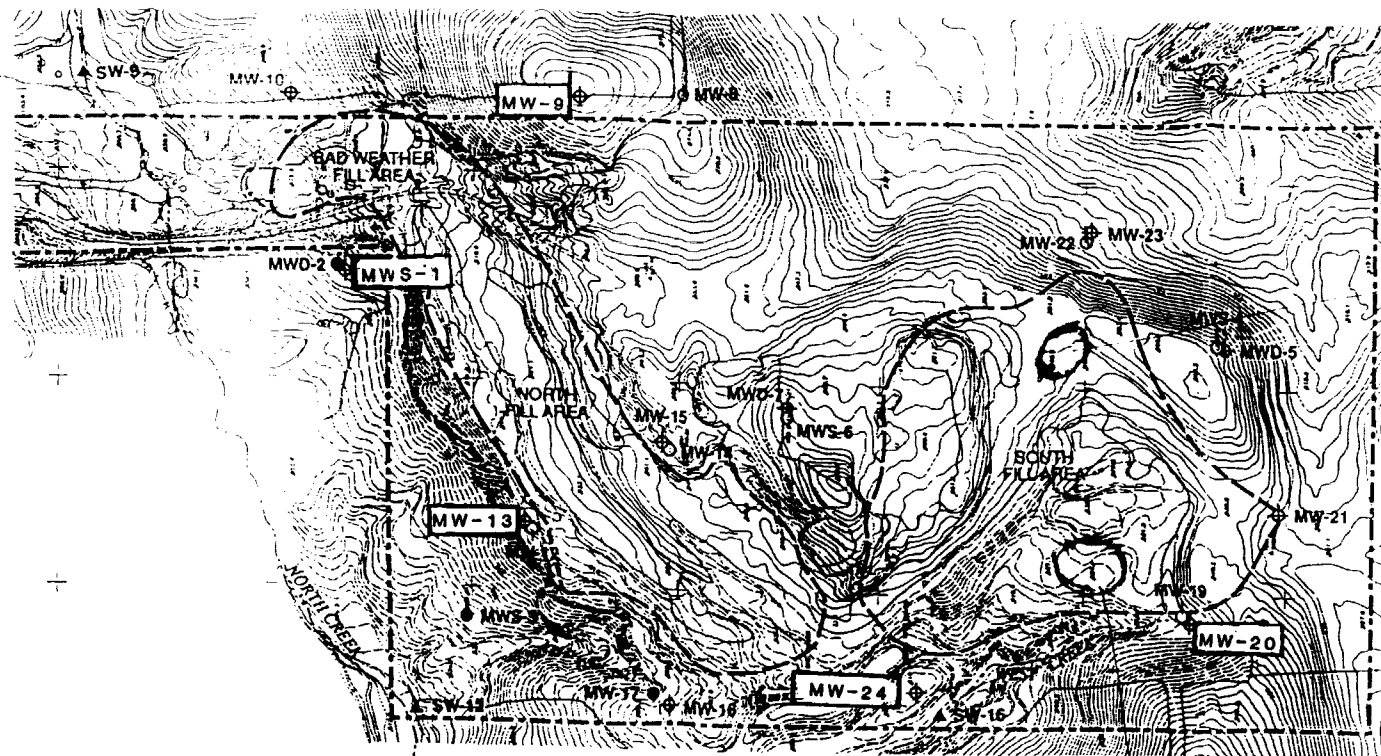
X. Protectiveness Statement(s)

The remedy is protective in the short-term of human health and the environment. All immediate threats at the site have been addressed. All threats at the Site have been addressed through deed restrictions, site fencing and posting, site grading and filling, site capping, and placement of vegetative cover soil.

Long-term protectiveness at the Coshocton City Landfill Superfund site (the Site) will be achieved by continuing the long-term monitoring of the ground water system. Long-term groundwater monitoring has demonstrated that the concentrations of the chemicals of concern have declined. Long-term trends show significant and adequate improvements in ground water quality.

XI. Next Review

The next five-year review for the Site will be completed five years from this report in January 2009.



LEGEND:

- APPROXIMATE PROPERTY BOUNDARY
- APPROXIMATE LANDFILL LIMITS
- MW-13 WELL SELECTED FOR MONITORING PROGRAM
- ⊕ MONITORING WELL SCREENED IN THE HAMDEN MEMBER
- MONITORING WELL SCREENED IN THE LOWER KITTANNING COAL
- MONITORING WELL SCREENED IN THE MIDDLE KITTANNING COAL OR MINE TAILINGS
- ▲ SURFACE WATER SAMPLE LOCATION

Figure modified by Baker and Associates to show "MW-24" rather than "Proposed" February 1, 1996.

CITY OF COSHOCTON LANDFILL

COSHOCTON, OHIO

Dames & Moore

Job No. 23177-001-017

FIGURE 2

SITE LAYOUT SHOWING MONITORING WELL LOCATIONS

SECTION B, C and ATTACHMENT 3
Can be found in EPA Site Files